

ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED IN CONVICT BATTLE

Prisoners Fire Fourteen Times on Posse From Underbrush.

ASSAULT GUARD AND DISARM HIM

Escaped on Railroad Handcar, and Begin Shooting When Dogs Close In—Penitentiary Directors Notified of Outbreak at State Farm.

Four negro convicts attacked a guard at the State Prison Farm in Gloucester County on Monday, took his gun and pistol away from him, and made their escape. They were tracked by bloodhounds and recaptured, after a fierce pistol battle, in which one of the convicts was fatally wounded and two others seriously hurt.

A report of the outbreak was made to members of the penitentiary board yesterday by Superintendent Davis, of the State Farm. It seems that on Monday morning about 9:30 o'clock a force of negro prisoners under guard was packing hay into one of the big barns on a hill not far from the railroad station. A mechanical device for hoisting the hay had become jammed, and one of the negroes asked the guard to lend him his knife in order that he might cut it loose.

Knocked Down by a constable, and the guard reached into his pocket to comply. To do so he lowered his gun. Apparently this was a prearranged signal, for as he did so three convicts jumped on him from behind, knocked him down, and took away his weapons—a ten-shot magazine rifle and his pistol, in which there were five cartridges.

Having disarmed the guard, the four negroes broke away down the hill toward the railroad track, seized a handcar, and escaped westward.

Superintendent Davis called an immediate alarm, and gave orders to assemble men on horseback for pursuit. By the time horses had been saddled and the bloodhounds made ready, a message came by telegram from the station to the west, that the men had abandoned the handcar and escaped into the woods. The dogs were taken to Maudens and put on the trail, which was followed.

One Mortally Wounded. After some distance the dogs became greatly excited and showed evident signs that their quarry was near. All four convicts were found hidden in a clump of bushes.

As the guards approached one of them called out: "Look out, we are armed and won't be harmed."

A sharp battle followed. None of the guards was injured, but when the fight was over one negro convict was found seriously wounded in the shoulder and arm, and another in the neck, another in the hip. A fourth, who had laid down in a ditch, was uninjured and surrendered. The gun and pistol showed that the convicts had fired fourteen shots at the guards, and the bloodhounds had captured the pistol having failed to go off once.

All four convicts were carried back to the State Farm, a distance of about five miles, and the prisoner in the hospital the negro shot in the shoulder was found to be in a desperate condition. His arm was amputated in an effort to save his life, but he died shortly after.

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ANNUAL REUNION PROPOSED IN BILL

Blue and Gray May Have Fort Myer as Permanent Meeting Place.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, July 15.—An annual encampment of Confederate and Union veterans is to be held each year at Fort Myer, Va., if a bill which was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, becomes law. It is provided that this annual joint encampment shall be held for not less than two nor more than five days each year, and that it shall be for both Confederate and Union veterans. There would be a commission consisting of six members, three from the Grand Army of the Republic and three from the Confederate Veterans, and they, with the Secretary of War, would be entrusted with the working out of all necessary details.

Since the Gettysburg reunion there has been a strong demand from many sections for such an encampment, where the soldiers of the armies of the North and South could meet once each year and recount their experiences on the battlefield. In view of the friendly feeling now existing between the men of both sides, it is extremely likely that the bill will pass.

JEALOUS HUSBAND SLAYS

Kills Lodger in Home of Wife From Whom He Was Separated.

Savannah, Ga., July 15.—"Get down on your knees and pray to your God, for I am going to kill you right now," were the words of George J. McClellan, who shot and killed Henry J. McClellan with a revolver in the latter's own room. The bullet passed close to McClellan's heart, he dying within an hour.

The shooting occurred at the home of George's wife, from whom he was separated. McClellan recently had been rooming in Mrs. George's home. The police ascribe the jealousy as the cause of the killing.

After the shooting, George surrendered to the nearest policeman, telling him what he had done.

C. & O. MOUNTAIN SPECIAL TRI-WEEKLY. Leave Richmond 11:45 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday for White Sulphur, Hinton and Mountain resort stations. Diner and Parlor car.

SEGREGATION OF TAXES PLANNED BY C. LEE MOORE

Outlines Method of Separation Between State and Counties.

GIVES ESTIMATES SHOWING RESULTS

Cities and Counties to Draw Income From Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes, State to Have Exclusive Right to Tax Corporations.

Tentative plans for tax reform in Virginia were suggested by State Auditor C. Lee Moore yesterday, after many years of experience in the Auditor's office, and for some months of close study of the problem in hand. Mr. Moore proposed a definite plan for the segregation of taxes, which, if not adopted as he presents it, will at least serve as a very valuable basis for the consideration of members of the General Assembly. Mr. Moore's tentative plan will be issued in pamphlet form for general distribution in order that the members may study it closely before the session meets. The need for tax reform in Virginia has been recognized for years, but no definite plan has met with approval heretofore, and in the campaigns now pending for election of members of the General Assembly it is becoming evident that the matter of taxation will be the great issue before the 1914 session of the Legislature.

Gross Inequalities at Present. It is now generally recognized that the development of Virginia has been greatly retarded and handicapped by its unequal method of tax assessment, which is being made in some sections for the full value and in others for not more than one-fourth. In lieu of the tax equalization plan, which was argued before the last General Assembly, and which contemplated a general board in Richmond to review and revise the work of local commissioners of the revenue, Mr. Moore proposes to apportion certain subjects of taxation for the state exclusively, leaving certain other subjects for the counties, towns and cities. By this plan, if a county permits its officials to make a ridiculously low and uneven assessment, it will be the only loser, and the other counties of the State will not be called upon to make up the deficit.

Last year twenty-nine of the 100 counties in the State paid into the treasury over and above what they drew out \$288,546.30, while seventy-one counties drew out \$592,268.37 more than they paid in. Nineteen cities paid the state \$1,144,464.47 more than they drew out for criminal and other local expenses.

What Mr. Moore Proposes. Mr. Moore now proposes that counties, cities and towns will not be permitted to tax railroad, canal, water, heat, light, power, express, telegraph, telephone, steamboat or sleeping car corporations, nor the stock of banks, all of the subjects of taxation being reserved exclusively to the State. He proposes that the cities, counties and towns be allowed to tax, and that the State shall not tax, real estate, agricultural lands, exclusive of mineral lands, city lots and buildings, all tangible and intangible personal property, and income, if it is deemed requisite to tax income.

The accompanying exhaustive table shows the amount of State tax now assessed on real estate by counties and cities, the State assessment of tangible personal property, the taxes now received on railroad properties, including rolling stock, with an elaborate estimate of the way the new plan of taxation would work out. The table is one of the most complete and extensive pieces of calculation ever prepared by the State Auditor's office, and represents months of earnest effort and close study.

Would Discourage Extravagance. In explaining his tentative plan of segregation, Mr. Moore said: "The State should exact from the taxpayers no more revenue than will suffice to efficiently and beneficially conduct its government."

(Continued on Third Page.)

MACHINERY PROVIDED TO ADJUST DISPUTES

Congress Passes Newlands Bill, and President Wilson Signs It.

NEW ANGLE UPPERMOST

Railroads Will Insist That Their Complaints Against Men Be Heard.

Washington, July 15.—New Federal machinery for the adjustment of railroad wage disputes was authorized to-day, when the House and Senate passed the Newlands-Clayton bill, just as it was agreed upon yesterday at the White House conference between President Wilson, congressional leaders and representatives of the big Eastern railroads and their employees.

This law creates the board of mediation and conciliation, headed by a commissioner, to which the Eastern railroads and employees' brotherhoods have declared their willingness to submit the wage dispute, on account of which \$9,000 conductors and trainmen have voted to strike.

The union officers agreed to an armistice until to-morrow afternoon, pending action by Congress, and officials here expect them now to make ready to lay their case before the Federal mediators as soon as President Wilson makes the appointments.

The new law went through both

LETTERS REVEAL MULLHALL'S WORK AS CHIEF "FIXER"

Kept Busy in Fields of Politics and Labor.

BOOSTS FRIENDS; BREAKS STRIKE

Self-Confessed Lobbyist Tells in What Close Touch He Was With Beveridge and Other Congressional Leaders—Committee Gets Through With 410 of His Epistles.

Washington, July 15.—The Senate lobby investigating committee made 410 knots to-day over the sea of the Martin M. Mulhall correspondence. It was not a record run, but a number of fish were landed. Mulhall was in the witness chair, and Senator Reed at the helm of the investigating committee for most of the five hours it was steaming ahead. Mulhall identified 410 letters, telegrams and memoranda put in the record by the committee with only a bit more hesitations than he evinced before. Although he was cautioned by Senator Reed to look closely at the slips handed to him.

Mulhall's attention was directed to-day almost exclusively to the last half of the year of 1907 and the first part of 1908. He was jumped from Maine to Missouri, from Baltimore to Indianapolis, Cleveland up to Cleveland in those few months. He told, or his letters did, of his strike-breaking activities in St. Louis, of an effort to aid former Congressman James E. Watson, of Indiana, politically, and of how well he knew former Senator Beveridge, of that State. He gave details of another visit to Maine and another effort to give political assistance to former Congressman Littlefield, of that State. He mentioned again former President Taft, the late Vice-President Sherman, the late James W. Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, and other men prominently connected at one time or other with that organization.

The witness thought about \$22,000 had been raised in Indiana for the Watson campaign, and a letter read just before adjournment to-night told of three millionaires in the State, one of whom was willing to spend \$100,000 to defeat Watson. The letter did not identify the millionaires and the committee didn't ask who they were.

Beginning to Show Strain. The day's voyage was not entirely monotonous, although members of the committee began to show the strain of the long hours they have spent in this investigation, and the committee adjourned two hours earlier than usual. Many times in the course of the day there were passages that brought back to the members of the committee and the spectators Mulhall himself, usually close-lipped and curt, caused many of the laughs, and letters read, particularly those from Dr. George Crockett, of Thomaston, Me., were followed closely.

While the Overman committee sailed along with Mulhall, Chairman Garrett and the House investigators began to look over the "lobbyist's" correspondence. James E. Emery, local counsel for the national association, had not turned over the papers under subpoena to-day, declining to do so until he was assured that they could be kept in a fire and burglar-proof safe. The Garrett committee probably will rent a deposit box for them.

Chairman Overman, of the Senate committee, had a long talk with President Wilson to-day. He said to-night that he did not discuss the lobby investigation. It was said the conference had been arranged at the Senator's request.

Sensor Reed started Martin M. Mulhall's testimony to-day on letters written in 1907 to the late James W. Van Cleave as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and from the late Vice-President Sherman, then a member of the House, arranged for a meeting with Van Cleave and Mulhall in New York on July 20, 1907.

In a letter to Mr. Sherman on July 16, Mulhall wrote:

"I have just returned from the West. (Continued on Second Page.)"

HEAT WAVE STILL BREAKS RECORDS

But While Many Places Swelter, Snow Falls in New Mexico.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chicago, July 15.—Excessive high temperatures were reported to-day from all parts of the United States, while by way of contrast, a heavy snow fell in the Santa Rita Mountains, of New Mexico.

The temperatures at Clay Centre, Kan., was 112 degrees on the street and 114 at the street kiosks, breaking all records; at Concordia it was 110, at Lincoln 106, at Omaha 104, and St. Joseph 102. In several cities reported a maximum at 100. Crops are badly in need of moisture.

Snow fell in the mountains near Silver City, N. M., while in the valleys of that region it was a torrid trial.

LORDS REJECT IT

Home Rule Bill Will Be Passed Without Their Sanction.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 15.—A motion for the second reading of the home rule bill was defeated in the House of Lords to-night by a vote of 302 to 344.

A motion made by Lord Lansdowne declaring that the House of Lords declines to proceed with the further consideration of the home rule bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country was adopted without a division.

HUGE VAMPIRE AND PARADISE OF SWINDLERS

Monstrosity, Antithesis of Fair Dealing and Common Honesty.

STOCK EXCHANGE IS THUS BRANDED

Senator Thomas Takes Bitter Fling at Wall Street, and Also Accuses Grover Cleveland of Having Conspired With New York Banks to Precipitate Panic.

Washington, July 15.—Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, in a speech to-day defending the Wilson tariff bill of 1913 from responsibility for the financial panic which followed, charged former President Cleveland and the New York banks with conspiracy to precipitate a calamity to force repeal of the Sherman silver act.

Though denouncing the 1913 bill as "a most miserable piece of tariff reform," he branded the New York Stock Exchange as the "most prodigious gambling hell" of any age, and the "Monte Carlo of American finance."

"It is the swindler's paradise," he continued, "it is a huge casino that sucks the blood from the arteries of industry. It is an unincorporated, irresponsible monstrosity, beyond the pale of laws. It is the antithesis of fair dealing and common honesty. It has antedated speculation. It is the most pernicious and corroding influence in the land."

"If disaster, whose coming is now so freely predicted, shall overtake us in the near future, it will be caused not by the enactment of the pending tariff bill, but by the same influences which produced it before. I do not say they will do it. I do not think they will do it. They have no partnership with the administration. That has been dissolved by the people."

When Senator Thomas concluded, Senator Chilton, of West Virginia, had read from the record a speech made in the Senate by Senator La Follette during debate on the wool bill in 1911, in which the Wisconsin Senator said everybody with any knowledge of the subject knew that the Wilson bill had nothing to do with the panic of 1913.

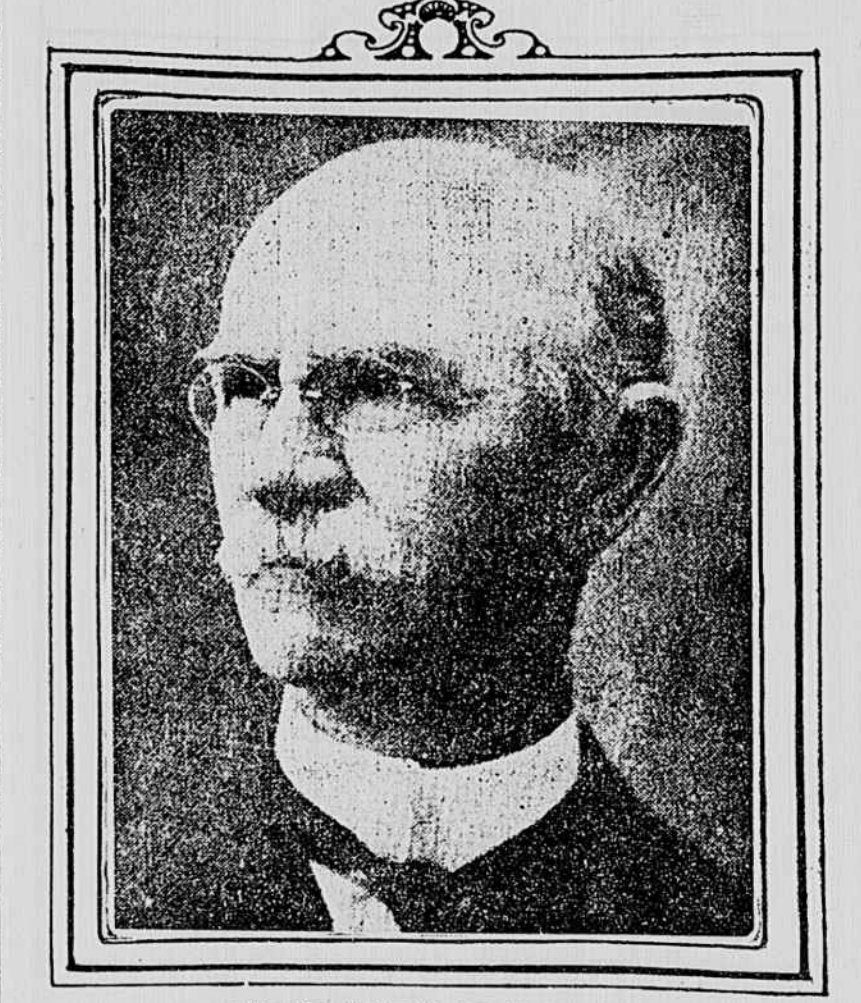
Grave Dug, Tombstone Erected. "I had that read," said Senator Chilton, "because Senator Thomas has dug the grave of the argument, Senator La Follette erected the tombstone, and I wanted him present at the obsequies."

Sensor Snoot took the floor. "There is no doubt in my mind now," he declared, "but what the passage of the Wilson bill was the means of bringing to this country a great deal of the suffering that came to the working people of this country at that time, and if conditions were the same as now, I do not doubt that the passage of the present tariff bill will bring the same result."

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, said the people at last had found out that the Republican argument that the Wilson bill brought on the great panic was a lie.

"It took a long time for them to find out," suggested Senator Warren. "Yes, because there were liars going (Continued on Ninth Page.)"

HE ARRAIGNS WALL STREET AS MONTE CARLO OF FINANCE



WARRENTON MAN FOR PHILIPPINES RUSSIA PRESENTS DEMANDS TO CHINA

Oscar Terry Crosby Is Considered for Governor of Islands. Country Aroused by Sudden Change of Front on Part of Czar.

GENERAL POLICY CONSIDERED PARLIAMENT IS SUMMONED

Wilson Believed to Favor Jones Bill Providing for Independence. Strong Opposition to Submission, and Excitement Is at High Pitch.

Washington, July 15.—The administration is giving serious consideration to the choice of a Governor-General for the Philippines and two other places on the Philippine Commission. Many well-known names have been urged upon the President for the governor-generalship, but that of Oscar Terry Crosby, of Warrenton, Va., is considered the most likely to be sent to the Senate at an early date, according to present plans.

President Wilson had Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, at the White House to-night for a conference on the Philippines questions.

The selection of a Governor-General and other members of the commission is regarded as a preliminary step to the consideration of the general policy toward the islands. In some of his public speeches prior to the opening of the administration, Mr. Wilson made favorable allusion to the pending bill of Representative Jones, of Virginia, providing for ultimate independence. The measure has been before Congress for several years without making much progress. With the tariff and currency absorbing attention, determination of the policy toward the Philippines has been deferred.

Meantime the choice of a governor-general and other commission officials is felt to be desirable in order that they may be on the ground when the large questions of policy are taken up later on.

The resignation of Professor Dean Conant Worcester, Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine government, was received to-day by the administration.

Mr. Crosby is a native of Louisiana, and is president of several public utility companies. (Continued on Ninth Page.)

EUROPE MAY COMPEL THIS COUNTRY TO ACT

Diplomatic Inquiries Are Made as to Attitude Toward Mexico.

WASHINGTON IS WORRIED

Vexing Problem Discussed by President Wilson and His Cabinet.

Washington, July 15.—Administration officials admitted to-night that the situation in Mexico and diplomatic inquiries over Europe as to what the attitude of this country would be toward its neighbor on the South were engaging their deepest attention.

Secretary Bryan had a two-hour conference with President Wilson to-day, and while the Japanese question and departmental appointments consumed much of their time, the foremost subject before them was the Mexican problem. Earlier in the day it had been discussed at length at the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Bryan declined to say what the policy of the United States government would be toward any European representations, but intimated that a pronouncement on the situation might be expected in a short time. It is known that the administration officials have been continuously opposed to recognition of the Huerta government until elections were held, and it has been expected that any future declaration

HOW MUCH MONEY IS NECESSARY TO KEEP HIM ON JOB?

Resolution of Inquiry as to Bryan Introduced in Senate.

ALLEGED POVERTY BURNING TOPIC

President Asked for Advice as to What Salary Secretary of State Should Have to Make Chautauqua Lectures Unnecessary—Nebraskan Replies to His Critics.

Washington, July 15.—Washington to-day was interested chiefly in developments following Secretary Bryan's statement that he had to spend his vacation on the lecture platform, because he couldn't live on the Secretary of State's salary of \$12,000 a year. The lobby investigation, the tariff and the Mexican situation were forgotten temporarily, at least, while everybody talked about the resolution introduced by Senator Bristow calling on the President to "advise the Senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present Secretary of State to live with comfort and enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties."

When the Bristow resolution was read, amid Republican laughter, Democratic Leader Kern and other Senators immediately objected to its consideration, and after a few brief exchanges it went over. It was fully discussed, however, in the lobbies and cloak rooms at both ends of the Capitol.

Bryan Answers Criticism. Later, Secretary Bryan issued this statement:

"When Mr. Bryan's attention was called to some criticisms that had been published in regard to his lecturing, he replied as follows: 'I am glad to have the criticism brought to my attention. I have never in criticism of public officials. Criticism is helpful. If a man makes a mistake, criticism enables him to correct it. If he is unjustly criticized, the criticism helps him. I have never shared of criticism since I have been in public life, but it has not prevented me doing what I thought proper to do.'"

"In devoting a part of my vacation to lecturing, I am doing what I believe to be proper, and I have no fear whatever that any unbiased person will criticize me when he knows the facts."

"For seventeen years the sources of my income have been writing and lecturing, and each year I have made more public speeches without compensation and where I have paid my own traveling expenses, more than I have where compensation has been received. My earning capacity has been large, and I have made not only an income sufficient for my immediate needs, but have saved on an average something more than \$10,000 a year."

"In accepting the office which I now hold, I gave up the opportunity to add to my income, for I do not expect to increase, during my term, the amount I have laid aside—that is, I am willing to forego what advantage I might derive from the acquiring of \$10,000."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

BOND REFUNDING PROVISION MADE

Carter Glass Announces Changes Adopted in Administration Currency Bill.

Washington, July 15.—Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, at a lively session to-day, decided that the administration currency bill should contain a bond refunding provision. Later, Chairman Glass announced that the majority had agreed upon the following points, in line with amendments urged by Secretary McAdoo, to maintain the parity of the 2 per cent bonds:

"Section 29 of the bill is to be perfected so as to provide for the permissible retirement of 5 per cent of outstanding 2 per cent government bonds with circulating privileges, each year in exchange for government 3 per cent bonds without circulating privileges."

"Circulating privileges are to continue to the banks as long as 2 per cent bonds may be subscribed to for the purpose. Section 18 of the bill, which contained a prohibition of this, was eliminated. Nevertheless, organized banks are not required to purchase a given amount of government bonds in order to begin business. 'At the expiration of twenty years from the passage of the act, every holder of United States 2 per cent bonds then outstanding is to receive payment at par with accrued interest.'"

The bill will be amended so as to require that the earnings of the government from the operations of the Federal reserve banking system be set apart for the redemption of United States 2 and 3 per cent bonds."

Mr. Glass added that an agreement has been reached upon most of the troublesome features of the bill, and he expects more rapid progress will be made on the remaining sections.

Royal Pair Betrothed. London, July 15.—Official announcements were made to-night of the betrothal of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife.

Excursion to the Mountains. Via Norfolk and Western Railway. Friday, July 19th. \$2.00 Lynchburg. \$2.00 Roanoke. Phone Madison 47 for full particulars.